ॐ श्री कालचक्राय नमः
om śrī kālacakrāya namaḥ

Kālacakra daśā

Sanjay Rath
Jyotish Guru, Sri Jagannath Center
http://srijagannath.org & http://srath.com

Dedicated to my ardent student and Jyotish Guru

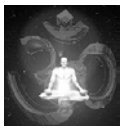
Pandit P.V.R. Narasimha Rao

…had it not been for his persistence I may not have taken such a deep look at this marvelous daśā

… and this is just the tip of the Gangotri glacier from where the Ganges of the daśā systems flows.

… the Ganges of knowledge flows from the head of Somanatha to the feet of Vishwanatha, from Kailash to Kashi.

Zodiacal and Reverse nakṣatra



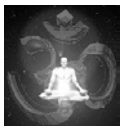
No	Foot	Zodiacal	Reverse
1	R	Aśvinī	
2	L	Bharaṇī	
3	R	Kṛttikā	
4	L		Rohiṇī
5	R		Mṛgaśira
6	R		Ardrā
7	R	Punarvasu	
8	L	Puśyā	
9	R	Asleśā	
10	L		Maghā
11	R		P.Phalguṇī
12	R		U.Phalguṇī
13	R	Hastā	
14	L	Citrā	
15	R	Svātī	

No	Foot	Zodiacal	Reverse
16	L		Viśakhā
17	R		Anurādhā
18	R		Jyeṣṭhā
19	R	Mūla	
20	L	P.Āṣāḍha	
21	R	U.Āṣāḍha	
22	L		Srāvaṇā
23	R		Dhanīṣṭā
24	R		Satabhiśaj
25	R	P.Bhadra	
26	L	U.Bhadra	
27	R	Revatī	

Zodiacal: *Savya*; Reverse: *Apasavya*

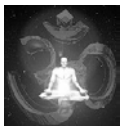
R: Right foot; L: Left foot

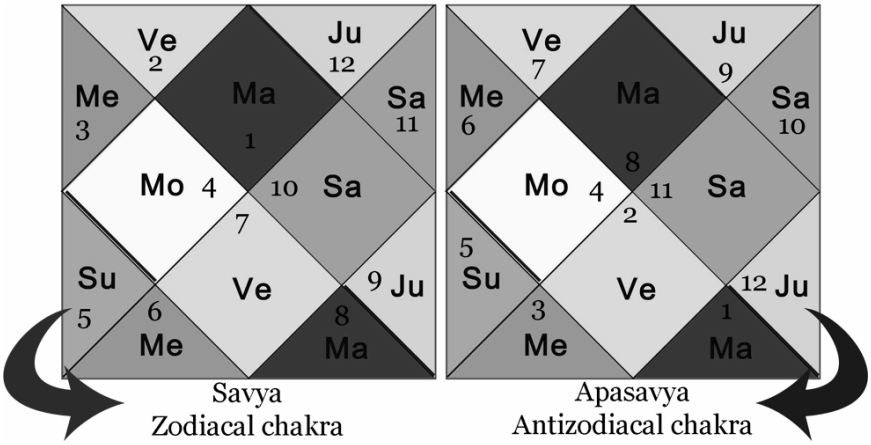
Four Groups



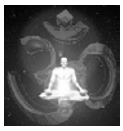
1. We have (A) two types of nakṣatra based on zodiacal or reverse, and (B) two types of nakṣatra based on right foot (odd numbered) or left foot (even numbered). This results in four groups of nakṣatra.
   - Zodiacal & right foot (Aśvinī, Kṛttikā, Punarvasu, Asleśā, Hastā, Svātī, Mūla, U. āṣāḍha, Pūrvabhadra and Revatī)…called Aśvinī group
   - Zodiacal & left foot (Bharaṇī, Puśyā, Citra, P.āṣāḍha and Uttarabhadra)…called Bharaṇī group
   - Anti-zodiacal & right foot (Rohiṇī, Maghā, Viśakhā, and Srāvaṇā)…called Rohiṇī group.
   - Anti-zodiacal & left foot (Mṛgaśira, Ardrā, P.Phalguṇī, U.Phalguṇī, Anurādhā Jyeṣṭhā, Dhanīṣṭā and Satabhiśaj)…called Mṛgaśira group

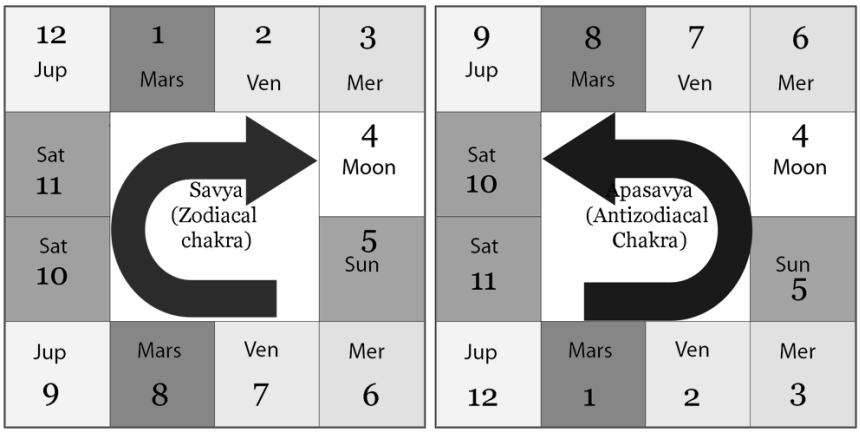
Derivation of Kālacakra



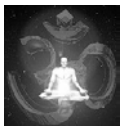


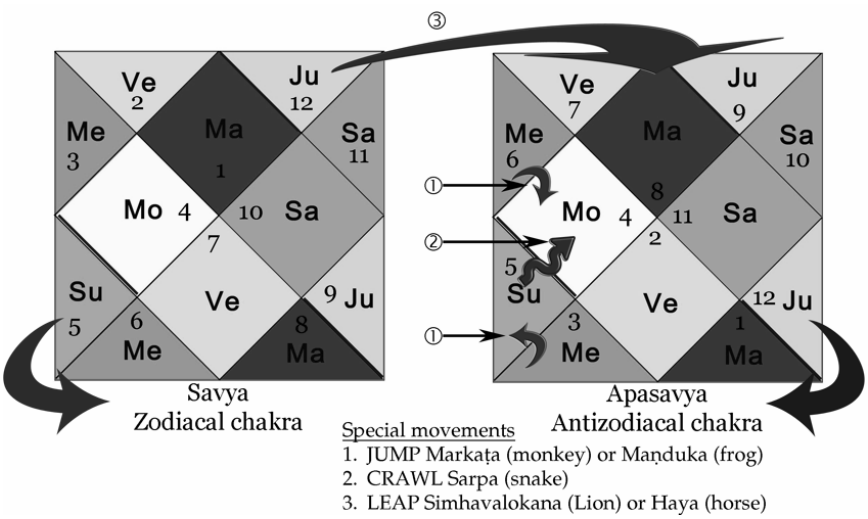
Derivation of Kālacakra





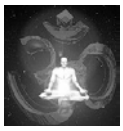
Gati: Movement of daśā



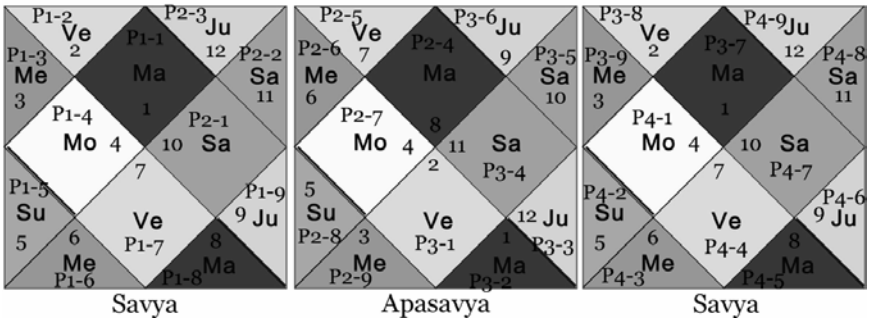


Special movements
1. JUMP Markaṭa (monkey) or Maṇduka (frog)
2. CRAWL Sarpa (snake)
3. LEAP Simhavalokana (Lion) or Haya (horse)

Aśvinī nakṣatra group



Derivation of Kalacakra Dasa: Asvini (Forward Step Right foot start)



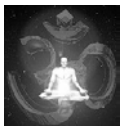
Nakṣatra in this group

Aśvinī, Kṛttikā, Punarvasu, Asleśā, Hastā, Svātī, Mūla, U. āṣāḍha, Pūrvabhadra and Revatī

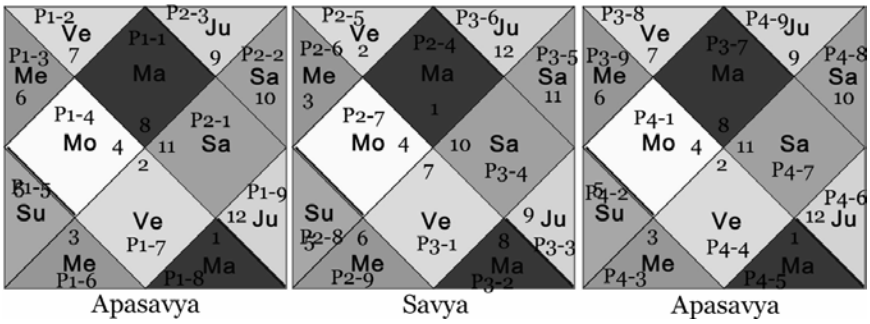
Write the nine Kālacakra daśā for each of the four pada of the Aśvinī group.

Pada 1	Pada 2	Pada 3	Pada 4

Bharaṇī nakṣatra group



Kalachakra dasa derivation: Bharini (Forward Step, Left foot start)



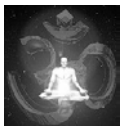
Nakṣatra in this group

Bharaṇī, Puśyā, Citra, P.āṣāḍha and Uttarabhadra

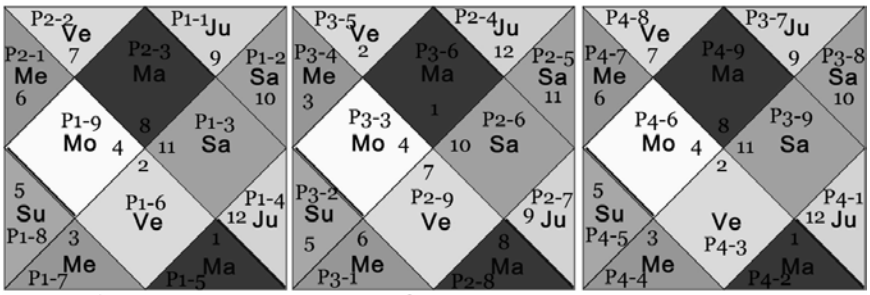
Write the nine Kālacakra daśā for each of the four pada of the Bharaṇī group.

Pada 1	Pada 2	Pada 3	Pada 4

Rohiṇī nakṣatra group



Kalachakra dasa derivation:Rohini (Reverse Step, Left foot start)



Apasavya Savya Apasavya

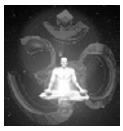
Nakṣatra in this group

Rohiṇī, Maghā, Viśakhā, and Srāvaṇā

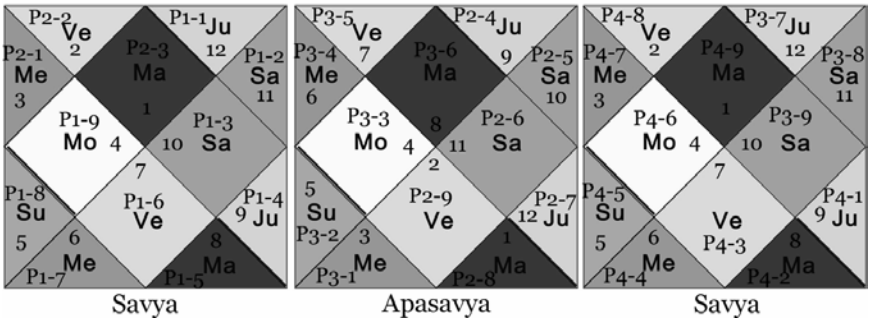
Write the nine Kālacakra daśā for each of the four pada of the Rohiṇī group.

Pada 1	Pada 2	Pada 3	Pada 4

Mṛgaśira nakṣatra group



Kalachakra dasa derivation: Mrigasira (Reverse Step, Right foot start)



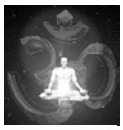
Nakṣatra in this group

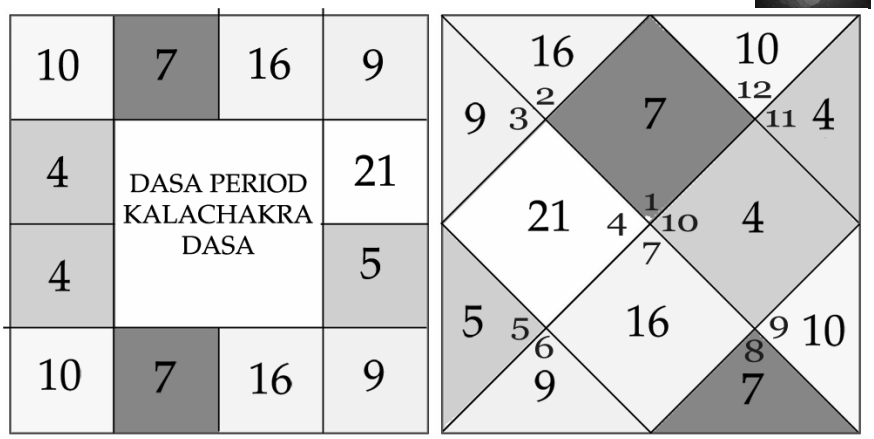
Mṛgaśira, Ardrā, P.Phalguṇī, U.Phalguṇī, Anurādhā Jyeṣṭhā, Dhanīṣṭā and Satabhiśaj

Write the nine Kālacakra daśā for each of the four pada of the Mṛgaśira group.

Pada 1	Pada 2	Pada 3	Pada 4

Kālacakra daśā periods





The daśā periods of the signs are based on their lords – Sun (5), Moon (21), Mars (7), Mercury (9), Jupiter (10), Venus (16) and Saturn (4).

"Savya-Right" Constellations: Aśvinī, Kṛttikā, Punarvasu, Asleśā, Hastā, Svātī, Mūla, Uttaraśāḍhā, Pūrvabhadra, Revatī

Pada	Dāsa Sequence	Paramāyuś	Deha	Jīva
1st	Ar Ta Ge Cn Le Vi Li Sc Sg	100	Ar	Sg
2nd	Cp Aq Pi Sc Li Vi Cn Le Ge	85	Cp	Ge
3rd	Ta Ar Pi Aq Cp Sg Ar Ta Ge	83	Ta	Ge
4th	Cn Le Vi Li Sc Sg Cp Aq Pi	86	Cn	Pi

"Savya-Left" Constellations: Bharaṇī, Puśyā, Citrā, Pūrvaśāḍhā, Uttara Bhadrapada

Pada	Dāsa Sequence	Paramāyuś	Deha	Jīva
1st	Sc Li Vi Cn Le Ge Ta Ar Pi	100	Sc	Pi
2nd	Aq Cp Sg Ar Ta Ge Cn Le Vi	85	Aq	Vi
3rd	Li Sc Sg Cp Aq Pi Sc Li Vi	83	Li	Vi
4th	Cn Le Ge Ta Ar Pi Aq Cp Sg	86	Cn	Sg

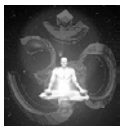
"Apasavya-Left" Constellations: Rohiṇī, Maghā, Viśakhā, Srāvaṇā

Pada	Dāsa Sequence	Paramāyuś	Deha	Jīva
1st	Sg Cp Aq Pi Ar Ta Ge Le Cn	86	Sg	Cn
2nd	Vi Li Sc Pi Aq Cp Sg Sc Li	83	Vi	Li
3rd	Vi Le Cn Ge Ta Ar Sg Cp Aq	85	Vi	Aq
4th	Pi Ar Ta Ge Le Cn Vi Li Sc	100	Pi	Sc

"Apasavya-Right" Constellations: Mṛgaśira, Ardrā, Pūrvaphalguṇī, Uttaraphalguṇī, Anurādhā, Jyeṣṭhā, Dhanīṣṭā, Satabhiśaj

Pada	Dāsa Sequence	Paramāyuś	Deha	Jīva
1st	Pi Aq Cp Sg Sc Li Vi Le Cn	86	Pi	Cn
2nd	Ge Ta Ar Sg Cp Aq Pi Ar Ta	83	Ge	Ta
3rd	Ge Le Cn Vi Li Sc Pi Aq Cp	85	Ge	Cp
4th	Sg Sc Li Vi Le Cn Ge Ta Ar	100	Sg	Ar

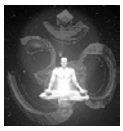
Daśā start and daśā balance



1. The balance of daśā is calculated in the same manner as the Vimśottari daśā and most pandits agree on this.
2. Determine the nakṣatra and pada where the Moon is placed at the time of birth (or query).
3. This nakṣatra pada maps into nine daśā (signs) and based on the lapsed portion of the Moon, the starting daśā as well as the balance of daśā can be calculated.
   - There are some who favor the starting of the daśā from the first daśā of the nakṣatra pada and the portion elapsed would proportionately reduce the daśā balance of the first daśā. This is not accepted by most pandits.

- For example, Moon in Aquarius 19°58′49″ is at Satabhiśaj nakṣatra, pada-4. The nakṣatra belongs to the Mṛgaśira group and the nine daśā for the fourth pada are P4-1, P4-2 etc…to P4-9 in slide 10. The daśā for the fourth quarter (pada) are Sg Sc Li Vi Le Cn Ge Ta Ar with total daśā years of 100 years.
- If the entire nakṣatra pada is equated to 100 years (as is given in Jātaka Pārijāta for computing the antardaśā), then the starting daśā for the native at birth shall be the last in the series (Ar) as the Moon is at the fag end of the fourth quarter of the nakṣatra. This gives the starting daśā as Aries and this method is called the '**Full cycle fraction method**'. This is commonly accepted by the Pandits in India as it is the pattern of the Vimśottari and other udu daśā.
- There are some pandits who interpret the param āyus of Parāśara (BPHS) and Jātaka Pārijāta to mean the controlling factor of the kālacakra daśā. Therefore, they start the Kālacakra daśā with the first daśā of the particular nakṣatra pada of the Moon. In the example, the Moon in quarter-4 of Satabhiśaj nakṣatra gives the order Sg Sc Li Vi Le Cn Ge Ta Ar and the starting daśā shall be Sagittarius. The balance of Sg daśā is known from the fraction of the nakṣatra pada remaining at birth. This method is called the '**First daśā fraction method**'. Some pandits do not take the trouble of calculating the daśā balance and this is no method - it is sheer laziness.
- Calculate the Kālacakra daśā by both methods in your chart and see which works better.

What happens when the KCD period of a pada ends?..I



Let us examine the options - the daśā progresses to -

1. Regular progression method: the first daśā of the next nakṣatra pada irrespective of everything like Vimśottari daśā. For example if the fourth quarter of Satabhiśaj is completed then the daśā progresses to the first quarter of Pūrva Bhadrapada nakṣatra. This method which is popular in North India completely violates the cakra including both savya/apasavya order as well as left/right foot showing utter lack of understanding of Kālacakra daśā.
2. Same nakṣatra method: the next pada in the same nakṣatra. The method assumes that the four quarters of a nakṣatra are in a cyclic order of 36 daśā which must repeat. This method violates the cakra as it is possible that after finishing the last daśā of Aries (Satabhiśaj Pada-4 Moon) in an Uttara cakra, the daśā progresses to another Uttara cakra which is not permissible.

It is important that astrologers do some serious research in this area and share their findings. Please mail your opinions to Sanjay Rath, srath@srath.com

Opinions given:

Sumeet Chugh (in his book 'Yogini and Kālacakra daśā') states that the daśā sequence reckoning (starting) based on 'First daśā fraction method' does not work well.

P.V.R.Narasimha Rao is of the opinion that afflictions to the deha and jīva signs in the rāśi or nakṣatrāṁśa (D27) can indicate dangers to health.

What happens when the KCD period of a pada ends?...II

3. Nakṣatra Pada Iteration method: the first daśā in the same nakṣatra pada i.e. the daśās repeat. This method which is popular in South India at least respects the savya/apasavya nature of the daśā but violates the cakra. For example after finishing the last daśā of Aries (Satabhiśaj Pada-4 Moon), the next order of daśā is again Sg Sc Li Vi Le Cn Ge Ta Ar. This confirms the apasavya nature of the daśā but violates the cakra as the daśā should have progressed from Uttara cakra to Dakṣiṇa cakra giving the subsequent order Sg Cp Aq Pi Ar…etc.
4. Chakra continuity method: the next pada in the same group order respecting the savya/apasavya and right/left footed nature. This is based on the movement of the daśā in the dakṣiṇa and uttara cakra. In simpler words, the two cakra – savya (dakṣiṇa cakra) and apasavya (uttara cakra) are the controlling factors. For example, Satabhiśaj belongs to the apasavya - right footed group. Its four quarters follow the three cakra in the order of savya-apasavya-savya or dakṣiṇa – uttara- dakṣiṇa. The next cakra that must follow is uttara and this gives the subsequent order Sg Cp Aq Pi Ar…etc. If Satabhiśaj belongs to the right foot then the next step should be with the left foot. Thus we are left with no other option but to choose the Rohiṇī group (apasavya - left foot). [Sanjay Rath]

Rajiv Gandhi; August 20, 1944; 7:11′:28″ am IST; Bombay, India

Take the death of Rajiv Gandhi on 21 May 1991 as an example. The Moon is in Pūrvaphalguṇī pada-2 which is apasavya – right group. The daśā for this pada are Ge Ta Ar Sg Cp Aq Pi Ar Ta with Paramāyuś of 83 years.

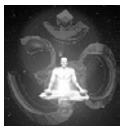
Both daśā are equally capable of giving death with Pisces as the 8th house afflicted by Mars and Saturn or Aquarius as the 7th (maraca) house afflicted by Rāhu. Both antardaśā are the bahya rāśi of the daśā i.e. Libra is the 8th sign from the 8th house (Pisces) while Leo is the 7th sign from the 7th house. In such cases it is difficult to conclusively point out which is correct. Case studies showing a clear difference should be taken up in adequate numbers to verify the accuracy of using the 'first daśā fraction method'.

Till this is done, we should continue with the 'full cycle fraction method'.

Kalachakra Dasa (First daśā fraction method)
Aq MD: 1989-04-19 - 1993-04-19
Antardasas in this MD:
Aq: 1989-04-19 - 1989-06-19
Pi: 1989-06-19 - 1989-11-19
Ar: 1989-11-19 - 1990-03-01
Ta: 1990-03-01 - 1990-11-01
Ge: 1990-11-01 - 1991-03-13
Le: 1991-03-13 - 1991-05-28 [Death occurred in this period]
Cn: 1991-05-28 - 1992-04-07
Vi: 1992-04-07 - 1992-08-24
Li: 1992-08-24 - 1993-04-19

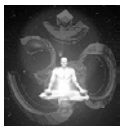
Kalachakra Dasa (Full cycle fraction method)
Pi MD: 1982-05-14 - 1992-05-13
Antardasas in this MD:
Pi: 1982-05-14 - 1983-05-14
Ar: 1983-05-14 - 1984-01-25
Ta: 1984-01-25 - 1985-09-03
Ge: 1985-09-03 - 1986-07-28
Le: 1986-07-28 - 1987-01-25
Cn: 1987-01-25 - 1989-03-01
Vi: 1989-03-01 - 1990-01-25
Li: 1990-01-25 - 1991-09-04 [Death occurred in this period]
Sc: 1991-09-04 - 1992-05-13

Deha (body) & Jīva (soul) I



1. Every nakṣatra pada has a deha and jīva rāśi. Deha means body and the first daśā rāśi is supposed to signify the deha as per Jaimini's teaching '*daśāsreyo deha*'. In savya (zodiacal) kālacakra daśā, the first daśā sign among the nine daśā in a nakṣatra pada signifies the deha whereas in apasavya (anti-zodiacal) kālacakra daśā, the last daśā sign signifies the deha.
2. The jīva (considered the seat of the jīvātmā – soul) is determined by the principle of 'oldest' just as the body (deha) is the 'youngest'. In carakāraka the planet with the highest longitude is the oldest and hence, the ātmakāraka or soul significator. In savya (zodiacal) kālacakra daśā, the last daśā sign among the nine daśā in a nakṣatra pada signifies the jīva whereas in apasavya (anti-zodiacal) kālacakra daśā, the first daśā sign signifies the jīva .

Deha (body) & Jīva (soul) II



My advise

1. Consider transits on the kālacakra deha and jīva signs. Malefic transits can be bad for health and longevity respectively.
2. Jaimini teaches that the daśā sign itself is the deha and shows the state of the body at a period of time. If the daśā sign is afflicted then the health deteriorates.
3. The āruḍha of the daśā sign is the mana (mind) of the jīva while the pāka rāśi (sign occupied by the daśā sign lord) is the seat of intelligence.
4. Count from daśā sign to lagna. Count as many signs from lagna. The sign arrived at is the bahya rāśi. This sign shows the 'checks and balances' of nature based on argalā principle.
5. Points to check for determining death inflicting daśā
   - The deha (body) or jīva (soul/prāṇa) should be afflicted.
   - Death can occur in the daśā of the Rudra signs (2/8 house) or the 7th house.

Sir Winston Churchill

Sir Winston Churchill

Nov 30, 1874

1:30:00 am GMT

1 W 21', 51 N 52'

1. Sir Winston Churchill, Event: died on Jan 5, 1965
2. KCD cycle: Janma nakṣatra is Maghā pada-3 Apasavya – left footed group, Paramāyuś of 85 years with daśā sequence Vi Le Cn Ge Ta Ar Sg Cp Aq. These nine KCD daśā (of Maghā 3 pada) ends on (A) 25 Aug 1957 (using first daśā fraction method) or on (B) 28 Jun 1938 (using the full cycle fraction method).
3. Churchill lived beyond that period giving us a fine opportunity to check the validity of all the methods for progressing beyond the daśā cycle. The options are (see slides 13 & 14): -
   - Regular progression method: Daśā goes to Maghā pada-4 with the daśā sequence Pi Ar Ta Ge Le Cn Vi Li Sc
   - Same nakṣatra method: Daśā goes to Maghā pada-4 with the daśā sequence Pi Ar Ta Ge Le Cn Vi Li Sc
   - Nakṣatra pada iteration method: Daśā continues in Maghā pada-3 with the daśā sequence Vi Le Cn Ge Ta Ar Sg Cp Aq
   - Chakra continuity method: Daśā progresses into apasavya – left, pada -4 with the daśā sequence Pi Ar Ta Ge Le Cn Vi Li Sc

Basically three daśā progression methods show a similar sequence of progressing to Taurus daśā while the nakṣatra pada iteration method shows the daśā progressing back to Virgo daśā. The first full cycle option gives Taurus daśā Virgo antardaśā (Table-1) while the second option gives Virgo daśā Sagittarius antardaśā (Table-2). The antardaśā gati in both cases is equally bad with Table-1 showing a manḍūki gati (frog jump) while table-2 shows Siṁhavalokana (Lion leap). Both daśā Taurus and Virgo, have the presence or aspect of a malefic planet and malefic planets are in trines. However, Virgo is Lagna while Taurus is the 7th house from āruḍha lagna and aspects the 3rd sign Capricorn from it. Mars and Saturn conjoin Taurus drekkāṇa as Virgo is empty showing Taurus as a more definite daśā to confirm death. Between the antardaśā, Leo is the 12th house and is 7th from mṛtyupada (A8) conjoined Moon and Mandi while Sagittarius is aspected by Mars. Taurus & Leo are Apoklimas while Virgo & Sagittarius are Kendra signs.

It is evident that it would have been difficult to make a death confirmation from the nakṣatra pada iteration method and this method should not be preferred.

Table-1 Kālacakra Daśā: 3 types + full cycle fraction method

Antardaśā	Start	End
Taurus	28-Jun-55	18-Jan-58
Gemini	18-Jan-58	28-Jun-59
Leo	28-Jun-59	15-Apr-60
Cancer	15-Apr-60	25-Aug-63
Virgo	25-Aug-63	1-Feb-65
Libra	1-Feb-65	25-Aug-67
Scorpio	25-Aug-67	7-Oct-68
Pisces	7-Oct-68	15-May-70
Aries	15-May-70	28-Jun-71

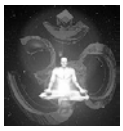
Table-2 Kālacakra Daśā: Nakṣatra pada iteration + first daśā fraction method

Vi MD: 1957-08-25 - 1966-08-26

Antardaśā in this MD:

Vi: 1957-08-25 - 1958-08-08
Le: 1958-08-08 - 1959-02-15
Cn: 1959-02-15 - 1961-05-07
Ge: 1961-05-07 - 1962-04-20
Ta: 1962-04-20 - 1963-12-31
Ar: 1963-12-31 - 1964-09-29
Sg: 1964-09-29 - 1965-10-21
Cp: 1965-10-21 - 1966-03-21
Aq: 1966-03-21 - 1966-08-2

Indira Gandhi



Indira Gandhi

Nov 19, 1917

11:07 pm

81 E 52', 25 N 58'

1. Indira Gandhi, Event: died on Oct 31, 1984
2. KCD cycle: Janma nakṣatra is Maghā pada-3 Apasavya – left footed group, Paramāyuś of 85 years with daśā sequence Vi Le Cn Ge Ta Ar Sg Cp Aq. These nine KCD daśā (of Maghā 3 pada) ends on (A) 25 Aug 1957 (using first daśā fraction method) or on (B) 28 Jun 1938 (using the full cycle fraction method).
3. Churchill lived beyond that period giving us a fine opportunity to check the validity of all the methods for progressing beyond the daśā cycle. The options are (see slides 13 & 14): -
   - Regular progression method: Daśā goes to Maghā pada-4 with the daśā sequence Pi Ar Ta Ge Le Cn Vi Li Sc
   - Same nakṣatra method: Daśā goes to Maghā pada-4 with the daśā sequence Pi Ar Ta Ge Le Cn Vi Li Sc
   - Nakṣatra pada iteration method: Daśā continues in Maghā pada-3 with the daśā sequence Vi Le Cn Ge Ta Ar Sg Cp Aq
   - Chakra continuity method: Daśā progresses into apasavya – left, pada -4 with the daśā sequence Pi Ar Ta Ge Le Cn Vi Li Sc

Basically three daśā progression methods show a similar sequence of progressing to Pisces daśā while the nakṣatra pada iteration method shows the daśā progressing back to Virgo daśā. The first full cycle option gives Taurus daśā Virgo antardaśā (Table-1) while the second option gives Virgo daśā Sagittarius antardaśā (Table-2). The antardaśā gati in both cases is equally bad with Table-1 showing a manḍūki gati (frog jump) while table-2 shows Siṁhavalokana (Lion leap). Both daśā Taurus and Virgo, have the presence or aspect of a malefic planet and malefic planets are in trines. However, Virgo is Lagna while Taurus is the 7th house from āruḍha lagna and aspects the 3rd sign Capricorn from it. Mars and Saturn conjoin Taurus drekkāṇa as Virgo is empty showing Taurus as a more definite daśā to confirm death. Between the antardaśā, Leo is the 12th house and is 7th from mṛtyupada (A8) conjoined Moon and Mandi while Sagittarius is aspected by Mars. Taurus & Leo are Apoklimas while Virgo & Sagittarius are Kendra signs.

It is evident that it would have been difficult to make a death confirmation from the nakṣatra pada iteration method and this method should not be preferred.

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Pisces	7-Oct-68	15-May-70
Aries	15-May-70	28-Jun-71

Table-2 Kālacakra Daśā: Nakṣatra pada iteration + first daśā fraction method

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